

"Yael" INTERURBAN TAXI SERVICE  
Coop. "Yael" Taxi Co.  
Our new branches:  
HAIFA: 8 Nordau Street, Tel 62222.  
4538, 3637.  
JERUSALEM: Alara Lane, Tel 2414.  
4510, 5858.

TUESDAY,  
July 10, 1951

# THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 35 PRUTA  
VOL. XXVII, No. 7304

SCHARPS  
FINE  
FURS  
Elegant  
DRESSES  
The Pillars, Jaffa Rd.  
Jerusalem.

## Column One By David Courtney

EXIGENCY, not integrity, inform the policy of our day. The United States, Britain and France have put an end to their state of war with Germany. It is a good thing to put an end to states of war, but not on the sole grounds that a former enemy may be useful against a former ally in another possible war; and particularly not when the former enemy is the Germany which deliberately and zestfully prepared for, and launched, two world wars which caused the death of millions, the maiming of more millions, the impoverishment of still more millions; and to whom, basically, Europe and a large part of the world outside owe their present grief.

THERE is no reason why the Germans should be outcast for all time. There is no reason why their victors in the war of 1939-45 should be crudely vengeful. There is every reason why some more valid assurance concerning Germany's future conduct and intentions should be required than there has been the slightest evidence of up to now. The so-called re-education and democratization of Germany have been taken place. The social and political structure of West Germany is fundamentally what it has always been. That of East Germany is something we have to guess at and the guess is likely to be frightening, because it will be made only in relation to our fears of Soviet Russia and our policy of restoring to West Germany an effective armed service capable of meeting the Russians in battle.

THE Germans themselves show no special anxiety to meet the Russians in battle or to become the mercenaries of the Atlantic Pact. Their anxiety, as always, is to profit from the international conflict and to take all the favours of the West it can lay hands on against the time when it will feel itself, once again, strong enough to decide where its own interests lie, and to go to war against West or East, with East or West, as it thinks fit. It may have learned the lesson of a two-front war and therefore be planning something cleverer, this time, than in 1914 or 1939; of which, in this phase, the alternating policy of favouring the black and the white, applied to the West, seems to be the most appealing. But in the long run we may be sure that Germany, rehabilitated and reconditioned with Western money and goods, exactly as it was rehabilitated and reconditioned after 1918, will demand as the price of its alliance the right to industrial and military hegemony over Europe and to the restoration of its Eastern frontiers. That is already the tone of the rapidly swelling neo-Nazi movements in Germany and even of members of the more respectable parties in the Federal and Laender Governments.

THE German attitude to the sickening deeds done by their Government and with their connivance against the Jews a little over five years ago, may not be a matter of great importance in the calculations of those who want a restored and rearmament Germany on their side at all costs. But it is extraordinarily apt to the whole problem of Germany's relations with the rest of the world. The ghosts of the six million dead do not haunt the dreams of this callous people. To most of them, leaders and public alike, the affair of the Jews is over and done with. To most of them, the affair of defeat in 1945 is over and done with. If the six million dead Jews and the confiscated property can be forgotten, so can all their crimes and all their failures.

Tel Aviv, July 10.

## Regulations On Blasting Needed, Inquiry Told

CRITICISM on the absence of regulations on the handling of explosives and the type of explosives used in blasting operations was brought out yesterday at the initial hearings in Jerusalem of the special committee appointed by the Ministry of Labour to investigate the cause of the Castel quarry disaster.

### Vaults Needed

He said that the construction of underground storage vaults for explosives had been held up by the Ministry of Labour's Planning Division and expressed the opinion that the Ministry had not done enough in drawing up safety regulations. Mr. Kwanicki also condemned the establishment of the Castel ma'bara at a point near the quarries.

Noting that it was the first accident at the quarries, Mr. Haim Marlow, company engineer in Jerusalem, said that the late Mr. Yitzhak Gelman, veteran foreman who was killed in the blast, had taken more than his usual quota of explosives on the day of the disaster. In reply to a report that Mr. Gelman called upon some workers to remove the explosives from the site a few moments before the blast occurred, Mr. Marlow said that the foreman might have been "overly excited" but that it was impossible to answer the report since the full facts were not known.

Mr. Eliazar Becker, the company's foreman at the blast, said that the process used here to prepare explosives for use was not different from that used in England, he said, gelatine is used instead of potash and is prepared by blending before reaching the quarry.

At local quarries the explosives are prepared at the scene. They are made from potash and have been made for years. He also stressed the need for legal penalties to discourage workers from violating instructions.

At another session of the committee several police officers, who have been investigating the accident, and an official of the Jerusalem branch of the Ministry of Labour testified in camera.

The Jerusalem police continued to interrogate the injured. They have now questioned all of them, except Yosef Kastel, who is still in a serious condition.

The Jerusalem Coroner, Mr. Y. Shreubum, reported that he would start an inquiry into the accident at the end of the week, or on Sunday. This will be the fourth investigation, including the one being conducted by the Hatzadot.

## Truce Outcome In Balance

U.N. TRUCE H.Q. AT MUNBAN, Monday (Reuter).—U.N. and Communist delegates will try tomorrow to negotiate a cease-fire in Korea in the bare room and a shattered mansion on the outskirts of Kaesong 28 kms. northwest of here. However, General Matthew B. Ridgway, U.N. Supreme Commander who flew here today, warned: "The question of success or failure is still very much in doubt."

Straining that "we still are not sure what the belligerents have in mind," General Ridgway added: "We are at the moment at a stage of pure speculation."

"Until we have complete evidence that those cease-fire talks are on track and are going to stay on track I do not think it advisable to have things jeopardized by having correspondents present at its initial stages," he said. "This is a very critical period when the question of success or failure of what the governments have in mind is very much an issue," Ridgway added.

He said three colonels, two American and one South Korean, who arranged for tomorrow's full-scale cease-fire talks at yesterday's preliminary meeting with the Communists, were to be commended for "superior performance of an exacting mission."

Communists General Peking radio said today that the Communist representatives for tomorrow's talks had left for Kaesong. They are:

- General Nam Il and Major-General Lee Sang Cho, of North Korea;
- General Tung Hua and General Hsieh Fang, of China.

General Ridgway flew from Tokyo with members of the U.N. armistice delegation and picked up Lt-General James Van Fleet, Eighth Army Commander, at Seoul. They flew into an apple orchard here on the South Bank of the Imjin River, which is serving as a temporary truce base. Generals Ridgway and Van Fleet conferred with the five Armistice negotiators for almost an hour, and then drove to the airstrip on the south bank of the Imjin river for their return to Seoul.

Western press correspondents have been barred from the Kaesong conference but the Eighth Army Information Chief has promised special facilities for them in case the Chinese, Chinese North Korean press is represented. Today Communist and U.N. soldiers both waiting for the sweep of the road to Kaesong free of mines in preparation for tomorrow's talks.

Meanwhile, the South Korean Government's attitude to the negotiations was still unclear. But observers in Korea predicted that the presence of a South Korean general on the delegation meant his acceptance of the decision to abide by the decisions reached, even if it was a truce based on the line along the 38th Parallel.

Western press correspondents have been barred from the Kaesong conference but the Eighth Army Information Chief has promised special facilities for them in case the Chinese, Chinese North Korean press is represented. Today Communist and U.N. soldiers both waiting for the sweep of the road to Kaesong free of mines in preparation for tomorrow's talks.

Speaking at Arugot, Mr. Ben Gurion quoted the old adage that it was easier to travel on foot when followed by a cart. He was referring to the difficulties met by the first settlers of Palestine and those confronting the newcomers today.

The difficulties were not yet over, Mr. Ben Gurion warned, adding that they might even increase. "We may have to take some of your land away from you to provide homes and farms for those who are still to come. You are no longer 'new immigrants' but full citizens of Israel, and it is now your turn to help others," he said.

Mass immigration. On mass immigration, the Prime Minister said that there were "friends" who had warned against the mass arrival of newcomers from abroad, and who had said that mass immigration would break the State.

"We believed, however, that if masses came here they would build the State," he said. "We are not strong our enemies would take advantage of our weaknesses, Mr. Ben Gurion said that the strength of the country depended on military service for all over 18; on continued mass immigration, with emphasis on agricultural absorption; and on the common language of Hebrew."

## West Ends War With Germany

LONDON, Monday (Reuter).—Britain and other Commonwealth countries formally ended the state of war with Germany today. At the same time President Truman asked Congress to follow suit.

"Another and logical step on the road which leads toward the eventual restoration of German independence," France introduced similar legislation, and 44 other countries were expected to follow the "Big Three" lead.

Both British official announcement and President Truman's message said the declaration is "without prejudice to the occupation statute," or to the decision of questions which must await the conclusion of a peace treaty.

The British announcement was made today by Mr. Morrison in the House of Commons. Immediately after, Mr. Winston Churchill announced that the opposition were in full accord with the step the Government had taken.

"We do not feel that the Government and the opposition can join together in an earnest wish that Germany and Britain may find a path which they can tread together along the broad lines fixed by the U.N.," Mr. Churchill asked.

Italy and Mexico "jumped the gun" on today's official announcements from London, Washington and Paris by announcing their declarations on Saturday.

Australia and New Zealand announced theirs this morning, and South Africa was to follow suit later in the day. Canada is expected to act tomorrow, or soon afterwards, and Norway is to end the war within a few days.

India and Pakistan ended the state of war last January and Iraq, Bolivia and Ecuador were also ahead of the "Big Three."

In Bonn, West German Vice-Chancellor Bluecher said today he "more than welcomed" the British declaration.

"This, in my opinion, is more than a mere formality," he said.

The statement in full follows: "The announcement of the three Great Powers concerning the termination of the state of war between them and Germany..."

"More than six decades ago, we shaped since the Nazi Government came to power and anti-Semitism became a major factor in German policy. For twelve terrible years Germany persecuted those who were not of the Jewish people, and with a ruthless persistence that has no parallel in any war waged by man against man."

"It is a sad and terrible thought that the Jewish people, who have suffered so much, should be the victims of a new and even more terrible persecution. It is a sad and terrible thought that the Jewish people, who have suffered so much, should be the victims of a new and even more terrible persecution."

"To this day, the German people have not yet made expiation or reparation for the crimes committed by the Nazis."

"To this day, the German people have not yet made expiation or reparation for the crimes committed by the Nazis."

"To this day, the German people have not yet made expiation or reparation for the crimes committed by the Nazis."

U.N. OBSERVER RESIGNS DAMASCUS, Monday (Reuter).—Commandant Rousset a French member of the U.N. Truce Supervision Staff, has resigned, official circles said here today.

His resignation, it was believed here, followed his disagreement with Lieutenant General William Riley, U.N. Chief of Staff, on the repatriation of 785 Arab villagers evacuated from the Jews from the demilitarized Huleh marshes.

## Truman Offers to Send Harriman to Persia

Is It Late or Never?

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter).—Persia is to send forces to join the U.N. in Korea, a Defence Department spokesman said here last night.

Brigadier-General A. Robert Glinburgh, assigned to the office of the Defence Secretary, said in a television programme last night that Persia "is preparing to send units" to Korea.

## Egyptian Note A 'Flat Rejection'

LONDON, Monday (UPI).—Egypt's recently delivered reply to the latest British proposals for settling the 1936 Treaty dispute "amounted to flat rejection of all the British suggestions," diplomatic quarters here said today.

The Egyptian Government is said to have advanced its own suggestions, which will be studied here. Only a brief summary of the Egyptian reply has so far reached the Foreign Office and the full texts are expected to arrive this week. Officials maintained traditional silence on the exchange of views, but it was learned on good authority that practically no progress had been made.

Egypt repeated that the evacuation of the Suez Canal zone by British troops was an unalterable condition for settlement, and that unification of Egypt and the Sudan was another issue on which she refused to bargain.

It was also understood that Egypt made it clear she would not ease her restrictions on Suez Canal traffic bound for Israel.

## Britain Quiet On Suez Incident

LONDON, Monday (INA).—Britain has not protested to Egypt against the search of the British freighter Empire Roach on July 1, an official spokesman admitted here today.

The freighter was believed to be "en route" from Suez to Akaba with supplies for British forces stationed there. No protest is likely until the ship returns to Suez and the master makes a full report, the spokesman explained. He claimed that the Foreign Office had so far received only scanty information, and that the matter had not been made public.

It is understood in Tel Aviv, however, that the British Foreign Office has been trying to avoid publicity on this issue.

## Level of Huleh Waters Lowered

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER TIBERIAS, Monday.—The Jordan River has been diverted into a 500-metre section of the new river bed between the Khouri bridge and the Bnot Ya'acov bridge, thus quickening the flow of the river and visibly lowering the level of the Huleh waters.

The parallel section of the old river bed, has already dried and excavation work to deepen it will now go ahead according to plan. Work on the other sections of the new temporary bed is proceeding apace.

Work on the dam being constructed at the spot where the Jordan leaves Lake Huleh is proceeding rapidly and within a few days two flood gates will be fixed on it. The gates will regulate the flow of the Jordan.

All work is being carried out on Jewish-owned land only. Another 50 Arabs returned today from Kfar Sha'ab to their native village of Arab el Baggara. So far, 300 families have returned to the demilitarized zone, and life is gradually returning to normal.

## FRENCH SUGGEST HULEH PARTITION

LONDON, Monday (INA).—Official sources today confirmed the receipt of a French note advocating partition of the Huleh region, but indicated that no action would be taken on it.

The note, understood to have been handed to Britain "some time ago," was not from a high level. British officials are known to be against the proposal, as they believe it is unworkable.

TEHRAN, Monday (Reuter).—President Truman today proposed sending his special Foreign Affairs Adviser, Mr. Averell Harriman to Persia to mediate in the oil dispute. A source close to the Persian Foreign Office said this proposal was made to Premier Mossadeq in a reply to the Persian note which asked for U.S. support in the dispute last month.

## U.K. to Carry Out Hague Decision

LONDON, Monday (Reuter).—The British Foreign Secretary Robert Morrison, told the House of Commons today that Britain was "to observe the decision of the International Court of Justice on her oil dispute with Persia."

Britain is urgently considering nominating a "five-man Board of Supervision" recommended by the Hague Court, Mr. Morrison said. Britain is also considering what steps might be taken if the Persian note which asked for U.S. support in the dispute last month.

The source said that Premier Mossadeq had told the U.S. Ambassador, Dr. Grady, he would have to refer to the Cabinet, but indicated that he thought the offer would not be accepted since it had come "too late."

Mr. Harriman is considered America's number one negotiator and has handled some of her country's biggest diplomatic assignments during and since the second world war.

Meanwhile Persia "today withdrew—with the greatest regret"—her recognition of the right of the International Court at The Hague to impose obligatory judgement. In the oil refining centre of Abadan, Anglo-Iranian oil Company sources declared that a total of 100 British refinery engineers would be evacuated in the next ten days.

Foreign Minister Kassemi sent a cable to the U.N. Secretary-General Mr. Trygve Lie, notifying him that Persia no longer recognized the convention on obligatory judgement.

Mr. Kassemi said Persia withdrew her recognition because her faith in the courts had been "shaken" by its action in the oil dispute. He added that the Court was not competent to order the dispute because Persia did not regard the British Government as a party to it.

The staff declared the International Court had actually granted the British more than they had claimed. It added that the Persian Government and nation had been shocked by the Court's recommendation which "violated the U.N. Charter."

In Abadan Anglo-Iranian sources said the reduction of British refinery staff was the first consequence of the cut in the refinery "throughout." It will be down to between 200 and 300 within a day by the end of this week, compared with a normal output of 1,000,000 barrels a day.

After the 150 engineers have gone, there will be 1,000 British staff left in Abadan and no large scale movement to Britain is anticipated, the source added.

VALETTA, Malta, Monday (Reuter).—The British Royal Navy cruiser Kearsarge left here for the Adriatic today to relieve the cruiser Mauritius.

## THE SIMPLE TRUTH

WITH THE AID OF THE CREATIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE FORCES OF THE COUNTRY, IN THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT AND IN THE PEOPLE WE HAVE:

- Achieved a State!
- Won the war.
- Expanded the frontiers of the land.
- Returned to Jerusalem the glory of the capital.
- Rehabilitated the veterans of the war.
- Improved the public services of the State!
- Brought in 700,000 immigrants!
- Assured the immigrants permanent or temporary employment and made their future secure.
- Provided tens of thousands with housing, education, and medical treatment.
- Brought about the integration of communities from all parts of the world.
- Doubled the agricultural community!
- Aided the establishment of thousands of factories and workshops!
- Organized the import of vital goods for the entire population.
- Established civil aviation and merchant marine.
- Fortified the security of the State and created the Israel Defence Forces—Army, Navy and Air Force.
- Achieved full employment, and have thus given economic security to workers, farmers, artisans, small tradesmen, professionals, merchants, and manufacturers.
- Preserved the hard won gains of the workers' community and the white-collar workers, and have improved upon them.
- Maintained a decent standard of living throughout the Yishuv.
- Modified large governmental and private loans abroad.
- Launched the Independence Loan, which has already shown positive results.
- Introduced Israel into the U.N. family of nations.
- Established a democratic regime in Israel.

All this has been achieved in only three years, under adverse conditions and in the face of unceasing obstruction by the opposition to the Left and the Right.

We are not blind to the faults and deficiencies in the State which need correction. However, in the light of the political and historical achievements of the State, these matters are secondary.

This simple truth is known to every honest man in Israel. We are the only political force faithful to the entire nation.

THEREFORE  
Multitudes will vote for Mapai on July 30.  
VOTE Aleph

**Elite**  
THE NAME  
THAT MADE ISRAEL'S  
CHOCOLATE  
WORLD FAMOUS  
Tousin, ask for  
"Elite" Sport Chocolate  
in all First-Class Hotels!





Social & Personal

The British Minister to Israel, Sir Kenneth Robinson, yesterday called upon Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion at his residence in Tel Aviv.

The U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Joseph P. Kamp, yesterday called upon Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett at his residence in Tel Aviv.

The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Joseph P. Kamp, yesterday called upon Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett at his residence in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Rudolf G. Sussmann, National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, yesterday called upon Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett at his residence in Tel Aviv.

Before leaving Israel to take up a new post with the French Ministry of Finance, the Commercial Commissioner to the French Legation in Tel Aviv and Haifa, R. Eliahu, yesterday called upon Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett at his residence in Tel Aviv.

Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, Publisher of The New York Post, yesterday called upon Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett at his residence in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Gottlieb Haas, Executive Director of the Jewish Agency in New York, yesterday called upon Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett at his residence in Tel Aviv.

A reception for Mr. J.M. Robertson, the writer and radio commentator, and Mrs. Robertson, was given yesterday evening at their home in Tel Aviv by the Representative of the British Council in Israel and Mrs. David Hantoch.

Mr. Zvi Prihar, the Postmaster-General, returned by Air France yesterday from a purchasing trip abroad.

Dr. M. Solait, Director of Kof Tsiaral, left by Air France yesterday on his way to Israel for the United Jewish Appeal.

Rabbi Morris Goldstein, of San Francisco, and Mrs. Goldstein, arrived from the U.S. by air yesterday morning.

Dr. R. Masar (Maiter), Hebrew University Lecturer in Jewish History in the Period of the Bible and in the History of the Jewish People, has been elected Chairman of the Board of the Institute of Jewish Studies for the academic year 1953/54. Dr. Masar is on a year's leave as a lecturer at the University of Chicago.

Miss T. Rakoun, Sidney R. Becker and Louis Simon, public relations officer from the United States, have arrived in Israel to assist the work of the Jewish Agency.

Mr. A. Hausman, Managing Director of Industrial and Engineering Enterprises Ltd., has left for Europe and the U.S.

**OBITUARY**  
**Lippa Leviatan**  
The death occurred in Berlin last week of Mr. Lippa Leviatan, veteran Israeli sports journalist, who was on a family visit to the German capital.

Mr. Leviatan, who was 42, came to Israel from Germany in 1928 and served as a sports writer for a number of newspapers and journals. He was a member of the Haganah and later of the Hachshara. He was also a publisher of the sports collection of sports, "Sport in Israel."

**Jerusalem Programme Discussed by Agency**  
Mr. Eliahu Dobbins, chairman of the Small Committee for the Clarification of the Problems of the Zionist Movement, gave a detailed report on the proposed "Jerusalem Programme" to the Enlarged Committee at the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem yesterday.

Additional suggestions proposed by members of the Enlarged Committee will be transmitted to the various Zionist parties whose leaders are scheduled to meet within a fortnight in Jerusalem.

Mr. Shlomo Lerner, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, was in the chair.

**FIVE DUTCH NURSES JOIN MALDEN HERE**  
TEL AVIV, Monday (APR) — A group of five nursing sisters from the Netherlands have arrived in Israel and are now serving in Malden Institutions. Other groups of nurses from the Netherlands are due here shortly, also to work with Malden.

A general meeting of the 2,000 graduates of Hachshara College will be held in Tel Aviv on July 22 and 23.

**OPERA**  
The Hebrew National Opera Company, founded in 1948, is presenting a series of operas in Tel Aviv. The first opera, "The Song of Songs," is being performed at the Tel Aviv Theatre.

**TIHANYI**  
and his wonderful Revue  
YANNA MEYER DALL  
TEL AVIV  
Every Night at 8.30  
Saturday: 2 Perfs. at 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.  
Friday at 9 p.m.

**OPERA**  
The Hebrew National Opera Company, founded in 1948, is presenting a series of operas in Tel Aviv. The first opera, "The Song of Songs," is being performed at the Tel Aviv Theatre.

**OPERA**  
The Hebrew National Opera Company, founded in 1948, is presenting a series of operas in Tel Aviv. The first opera, "The Song of Songs," is being performed at the Tel Aviv Theatre.

**OPERA**  
The Hebrew National Opera Company, founded in 1948, is presenting a series of operas in Tel Aviv. The first opera, "The Song of Songs," is being performed at the Tel Aviv Theatre.

**OPERA**  
The Hebrew National Opera Company, founded in 1948, is presenting a series of operas in Tel Aviv. The first opera, "The Song of Songs," is being performed at the Tel Aviv Theatre.

De-Luxe Hotel To Open Outside T.A.

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The first hotel in Israel where each room will lead out into a garden, will have a private swimming pool and a spacious lawn, will be opened just outside Tel Aviv next month.

The Ramat Aviv Garden Hotel is built on 45 dunams of land north of the Yarkon River, near the Ben-Nathany road. It consists of 30 separate cottages containing four units each, most of them double and all with private bath and a private swimming pool and a spacious lawn is located in the center of the project.

Although most of the rooms will be ready for occupancy next month, the whole plan, which includes a massive central building, will not be completed until this winter. The main building will contain a dining hall for 120 guests, bar, recreation room, a second story with apartments for guests who wish to rent them.

The hotel's long range plans include boat trips on the Yarkon with the hotel's own motor boats, which are to be purchased abroad, and plane rides from Tel Aviv's airfield which is immediately to the west of the hotel.

The enterprise is being built by Israel Tourist Center Incorporated, which has a share capital of \$500,000 and \$20,000 plus a loan of \$1,200,000 from the Government.

**New American Liner Part of Luxury Fleet**  
Amid the traditional fanfare accorded to the departure of a new passenger ship on its maiden voyage, the U.S. Constitution, described as the fastest liner in U.S. Merchant Marine history, recently entered the Mediterranean Service of the American Export Lines. A sister-ship of the U.S. Independence, which put in at Haifa on its 53-day maiden cruise four months ago, it will ply between New York and Genoa with Gibraltar, Naples and Cannes as intermediary ports of call.

Both the Independence and the Constitution are luxury liners, with a passenger capacity of 1,000. They have nine decks, seven holds for 2,150 tons of cargo, a cruising radius of 20,000 miles, a speed of 26.105 knots, and a crew of 578 hands.

**ON THE AIR**  
JERUSALEM 67 M. HAIFA 259 M.  
TEL AVIV 612, 213 & 220 M.

**NEWS: Hebrew 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; English 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Arabic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Persian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Yiddish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Russian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Italian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Spanish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Portuguese 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; French 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; German 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Dutch 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Swedish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Norwegian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Danish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Finnish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Icelandic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Estonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Latvian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Lithuanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Polish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Czech 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovak 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hungarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Romanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Bulgarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Serbian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Croatian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovenian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Macedonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Albanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Turkish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Persian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Arabic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hebrew 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Yiddish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Russian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Italian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Spanish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Portuguese 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; French 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; German 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Dutch 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Swedish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Norwegian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Danish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Finnish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Icelandic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Estonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Latvian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Lithuanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Polish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Czech 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovak 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hungarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Romanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Bulgarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Serbian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Croatian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovenian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Macedonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Albanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Turkish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Persian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Arabic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hebrew 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Yiddish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Russian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Italian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Spanish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Portuguese 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; French 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; German 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Dutch 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Swedish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Norwegian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Danish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Finnish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Icelandic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Estonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Latvian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Lithuanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Polish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Czech 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovak 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hungarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Romanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Bulgarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Serbian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Croatian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovenian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Macedonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Albanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Turkish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Persian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Arabic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hebrew 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Yiddish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Russian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Italian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Spanish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Portuguese 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; French 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; German 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Dutch 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Swedish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Norwegian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Danish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Finnish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Icelandic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Estonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Latvian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Lithuanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Polish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Czech 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovak 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hungarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Romanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Bulgarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Serbian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Croatian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovenian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Macedonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Albanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Turkish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Persian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Arabic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hebrew 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Yiddish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Russian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Italian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Spanish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Portuguese 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; French 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; German 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Dutch 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Swedish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Norwegian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Danish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Finnish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Icelandic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Estonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Latvian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Lithuanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Polish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Czech 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovak 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hungarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Romanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Bulgarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Serbian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Croatian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovenian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Macedonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Albanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Turkish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Persian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Arabic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hebrew 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Yiddish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Russian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Italian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Spanish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Portuguese 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; French 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; German 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Dutch 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Swedish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Norwegian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Danish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Finnish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Icelandic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Estonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Latvian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Lithuanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Polish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Czech 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovak 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hungarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Romanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Bulgarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Serbian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Croatian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovenian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Macedonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Albanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Turkish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Persian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Arabic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hebrew 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Yiddish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Russian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Italian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Spanish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Portuguese 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; French 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; German 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Dutch 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Swedish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Norwegian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Danish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Finnish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Icelandic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Estonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Latvian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Lithuanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Polish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Czech 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovak 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hungarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Romanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Bulgarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Serbian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Croatian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovenian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Macedonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Albanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Turkish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Persian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Arabic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hebrew 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Yiddish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Russian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Italian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Spanish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Portuguese 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; French 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; German 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Dutch 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Swedish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Norwegian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Danish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Finnish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Icelandic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Estonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Latvian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Lithuanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Polish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Czech 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovak 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hungarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Romanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Bulgarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Serbian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Croatian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovenian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Macedonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Albanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Turkish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Persian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Arabic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hebrew 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Yiddish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Russian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Italian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Spanish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Portuguese 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; French 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; German 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Dutch 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Swedish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Norwegian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Danish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Finnish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Icelandic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Estonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Latvian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Lithuanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Polish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Czech 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovak 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hungarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Romanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Bulgarian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Serbian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Croatian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Slovenian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Macedonian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Albanian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Turkish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Persian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Arabic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Hebrew 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Yiddish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Russian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Greek 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Italian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Spanish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Portuguese 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; French 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; German 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Dutch 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Swedish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Norwegian 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Danish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Finnish 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 4.30 and 10.25 p.m.; Icelandic 7 a.m. 1.30 p.m**







# THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded by The Palestine Post & Opinion, Ltd., 1948. Registered in the G.P.O. as a newspaper. Published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays. Printed at the Jerusalem Press, Ltd., 10, King George V Road, Jerusalem. Tel. 4222 (4 lines). Telegrams: "Jerusalem Post". Subscriptions: 12 months, £12.00. Single copies, 6d. Advertising rates on request. The right is reserved to make changes in the printing of advertisements or to postpone insertion when space is not available.

Tuesday, July 12, 1955  
Pages: 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

## U.S.S.R. PATRIOTISM MAKES HISTORY

By A Special Correspondent

HEADLINES about Korea and Persia have made it difficult to get a clear picture of more fundamental developments inside the Soviet Union lately; developments which, in the long run, may be infinitely more important than the weekly fluctuations of Soviet foreign policy. It has never been easy to penetrate the fog of propaganda in order to obtain a balanced and objective account on happenings in this part of the world; it has become even more complicated in Israel now that it is difficult to receive new books and periodicals from abroad. George F. Kennan's important study on "America and the Russian Future," in the last issue of "Foreign Affairs," cannot have reached more than a few dozen people in this country. The recent movement for "establishing Russian priority in science and technology" in the USSR, a typical feature of recent Soviet political thinking, has also escaped the attention of all but a very few observers outside Russia.

This writer has never approved of attempts to belittle the achievements of Russian science and technology. Fifty years ago Russia was far behind the West in this respect, but the situation is different now, and in certain fields Soviet scientists are undoubtedly leading. A recent statement in "Discovery," to the effect that Soviet scientists are "inferior," because there have been only two Nobel Prize winners among them, is ludicrous. In view of the steady progress of Soviet science and technology, which started two years ago and has reached heights of self-adulation during the last few weeks, is even more difficult to understand.

### Medical Claims

The latest issues of the Soviet medical journals "Meditsinski Rabotnik" and "Vrachebnoye Deyelo" contain the following official announcements: Penicillin was first discovered by Mannassein in 1872, and not by Fleming and Chain. X rays were first used, not by Roentgen, but by a gentleman called Kamenski, in 1895. The first subcutaneous injection was given by Dr. Elmsor Vladikavskas (of all places) in 1851. The first application of narcotics during an operation was by Pirogov in 1847. (The same scientist is said to have "invented" pre-

### JERUSALEM ART NOTES

#### Bezalel Arts and Crafts

THE "New Bezalel" syllabus is so well balanced that the critic would be embarrassed if forced to decide whether to bestow higher praise to the "Arts" or to the "Crafts" represented in this year's "Students' Exhibition." To review them separately was the obvious solution. The most striking exhibit of this sector is contributed by Ben Zvi's class of Elementary Sculpture. This plaster statuary is abstract, or near abstract, akin to the work of well-known moderns. Here, however, these surprising creations are not a goal in themselves. They serve to give the pupil a clear understanding of basic form, to make him analyze his theme down to essentials. Still, among the experiments there are some works of a fundamental harmony, which do not need interpretation. All exhibits are executed with clean-cut skill. A mask (beaten copper) illustrates the application of the master's tenets. Unfortunately, lack of material makes it difficult for the class to try their hands on ceramic pottery.

The perfect supplement to the work done by Ben Zvi is Jacob Loew's class in clay modelling. A wealth of lovely statuettes is on show, all of them exemplarily built up in Terracotta. Could the school get a potter's kiln of its own, a new generation of fine ceramic artists, comparable to the one created by the "Wien Werkstatt," would graduate at the "New Bezalel."

Also balanced are the two classes for Metal Work: Gumpel's class is concerned with the beautiful little things gracing everyday life, whilst Wolpert's students strive for the monumental, the architectural, in the religious and secular sphere. The vases, the teapots and vessels, created under Gumpel's

## Court's Role in Oil Dispute



The International Court in Session

By Richard Lowenthal  
THE HAGUE  
THE judges of the International Court of Justice met here in camera last week and upheld the British request for "indication of interim measures" to protect the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company against encroachment by the Persian Government.

The judges had dispersed to the ends of the world for a little summer holiday when the British request for urgent action to prevent, — as Sir Eric Beckett, the legal adviser to the Foreign Office, put it — this great company from being irretrievably ruined, — summoned them back within a week.

The 14 judges who now constitute the Court — the Brazilian member died recently and has not yet been replaced — were elected by the United Nations Assembly and the Security Council in 1946. They include a Russian and a Pole as well as a Yugoslav, an American, a Canadian and three Latin Americans, an Egyptian and a Chinese as well as an Englishman, a Norwegian and a Belgian. The President is Professor J. Basdevant, a famous French expert on international law, and all his colleagues, like himself, have been chosen on scientific merit. Like their predecessors of the old permanent court, they have always had to wrestle with the problem of giving judgment where there was no certain machinery for enforcement. For although this Court now forms part of the United Nations, it passes its findings on to the Security Council and it is left to the latter whether it wants to do anything about them.

## Readers' Letters

### COMMUNIST CHINA'S POSITION

To the Editor of THE POST  
Sir, — Congratulations on the many good points in your well-informed "Commentator" column today, recognizing that the present government of China is a natural and self-motivated Chinese development, indeed only the final phase of the Chinese revolution which has continued for fifty years, twenty-seven of which I myself observed from within the country. He also recognizes that any external influence in present foreign policy is at most "friendly advice" such as may be tendered any week at any independent capital. Ordinary articles on China or Korea are so ill-informed or so exclusively from a national viewpoint not Chinese or Korean that they are not worth commenting on.

Your contributor states very clearly the debt side of the account between China and the Communist Party. May I who am not a Communist and whose contacts were naturally (from the internal situation) much more close with Nationalists, suggest the credit side?

My, largely missionary, sources of information are sound and open-minded, and look at things purely from the point of view of the good of the common Chinese people. They are certainly not biased in favour of the Communists, who in some places cause the Church appreciable war-time inconvenience, nor are they reactionary.

The Nationalists had grown hopelessly and fantastically corrupt and violently oppressive. The present regime, all witness, is a miracle for China of freedom from corruption and of general fairness to all, with (in various places and on some occasions) severity and restrictions on liberty not greater than those of the ordinary Eastern or Western country at war. Drastic overdue reforms in both administration and internal policy are being not merely professed but carried out, without as much "postponement" because of war as any other country would tolerate. In general China has leapt in actuality to the rank of a "Great Power."

As to Korea, save from the pacifist position which I take, but doubtless your contributor and most of your readers do not, I cannot see how Peking could have acted otherwise.

For years in China a foreign power had heavily subsidized reactionary government and bloody prolonged a civil war. It was now maintaining counter-revolution in a coastal Chinese island and soon came to threaten extending this aid so as to attack the mainland. China's most dangerous enemy, Japan, was being re-armed, against all pledges, with Chi-

## VILLAGE LEADERS GAIN ELECTION GROUND Arab Franchise Extended

By Gideon Welgert

OVER half of Israel's 175,000 Arabs will go to the Knesset polls at the end of this month. They constitute 11 per cent of the total number of voters. In January 1949, only 32,000 Arabs cast their ballots in the first Knesset elections. Early in 1949 most of the Arab centres in this country were still the scenes of fighting, and the "Little Triangle," with its 32,000 Arab inhabitants, had not been included in Israel. By now, tens of thousands of Arabs in areas under military administration have exchanged their temporary resident permits for permanent identity cards. The Military Regime in Acre and the Western Galilee villages has been abolished. What adds to the potential vote is that Israel is the only country in this part of the world where Arab women enjoy full constitutional rights.

Beduin Register  
Members of five Israel Arab Beduin tribes from the Negev will also vote for the first time. In Jordan, tribal members of the Mujib-el Umma are not elected on an individual basis but through "Taslihs," a form of "mutual agreement" reached by tribal elders and sheikhs prior to the elections.

Out of Israel's 12,000 Beduin living in nine tribes in the Beersheba area some 5,000 were in the country at the time of the registration for the elections. They include members of the "El Huseini," "El Asma," "El A'asim," "Abu Ruheik" and "Tarabene" tribes. Over 2,500 men and women of these tribes have been issued identity cards and will go to the Beersheba polls on July 30. Members of the Beersheba election committee have been issued with permits to visit the tribal encampments, to check the lists of voters. No application to conduct special election propaganda campaigns among the Beduin have been submitted by any political party.

In 1949, 35 per cent of Israel's Arabs voted for Jewish lists which did not include any Arab candidates, but the percentage is expected to drop to 25 per cent at the forthcoming elections. The votes will go to Mafsi, General Zionists, Sephardim and Herut. Voting is expected to be fairly high; as many as 80 per cent may participate.

They could possibly elect nine Arab Knesset members instead of the present three. One of the most hopeful signs for the future of Israel's Arabs may be found in the careful study of candidate lists just submitted. These lists indicate clearly that the traditional Arab "leaders" have lost ground, their places taken by newcomers, mainly from the country.

### Village Candidates

Out of the first three names of the three Arab lists five candidates come from Galilee and "Little Triangle" villages while two are Trade Union leaders and only two are urban Arabs. On the "Democracy for Israel Arabs" list are M.P. Seif and Nadin Bat-Hish. Bat-Hish is a member of the "Rabitah" Nazareth workers' organization founded by Magr. Bishop Hakim. Bat-Hish is also a member of the Executive of the Arab tobacco growers' cooperative. Another candidate on that list is Mas'ad Kassis (Western Galilee), a member of the Israel Labour League, the Arab workers' association affiliated with the Histadrut.

On the "Agriculture and Development" list, headed by M.P. Amin Jarjourah, are Fares Hamdan and Salim Jabara, both from the "Little Triangle." The third list "Progress and Work" na herself barred from her constitutional seat in U.N. and the "Security Council." The extension of the Korean conquest towards vital industrial and power installations in Manchuria, with reckless threats and general statements of hostility to China, surely left no alternative. China gave clear but disregarded warnings.

If, as "Commentator" fears, and I should greatly regret, all this results in the need to rely on Russian support, even though still short of the extent to which England and other countries are dominated by America, who would be responsible for this but MacArthur and the State Department?

Yours etc.  
R. BURGONNE CHAPMAN  
July 1.

### AIR PARCELS SERVICE

To the Editor of THE POST  
Sir, — My relatives in Holland sent me a small gift by airmail. The declared value was about IL2.500.

The agents of the air company advised me of its arrival and asked me to call at their Jerusalem office to arrange for clearance at Lydda. The total cost for clearance through them (commission and freight Lydda-Tel Aviv-Jerusalem) amounted to more than the value of the parcel. When I pointed this out they advised me that it would be cheaper for me to travel to Lydda and clear it myself.

This may be true, but what a waste of time. Why should not arrangements be made for air parcels to be cleared in Jerusalem.

Yours etc.,  
H.B.  
Jerusalem, July 5.

## HERE IT IS!



THE NEW  
**PERRY**  
TWO STAR  
COASTER HUB  
The World's  
most perfect  
COASTER HUB  
BROKE  
Manufactured by  
PERRY CHAIN CO. LTD.  
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

Special Flights to  
**ASMARA**  
**ADDIS ABABA**  
**ADEN**  
Passengers and Freight  
accepted at special rates  
**ETHIOPIAN**  
**AIRLINES**  
Book through your Travel  
Agent or the General Agents:  
T.W.A.  
Tel Aviv: 98 Allenby Rd.,  
Tel. 97441/3  
Jerusalem: King David  
Hotel, Tel. 2806.

JOIN  
THE EXCURSION  
FOR YOUTH  
on the S/S "Kedmah"  
which will take place  
on July 18  
Book now at  
**GLOBE or PATRA**  
Tel Aviv, Jerusalem,  
Haifa.

**Y.M.C.A.**  
**JERUSALEM**  
An illustrated lecture will  
be given by  
**DR. LISETTA LEVY**  
on  
"The Art of Daumier"  
tomorrow, July 11, at  
9 p.m. in the Lecture Hall.  
Admission free.  
The public is invited.

PALESTINE AFRICA  
**BINYAN**  
INSURANCE  
CO. LTD.  
All classes of insurance  
A MEMBER OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH GROUP  
OF INSURANCE COMPANIES  
IN ISRAEL  
HAIFA BRANCH

### PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

#### THE PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

give notice that now that their currency is no longer legal tender, they wish to expedite the redemption of Palestine currency still outstanding.

The Board's regulations prescribe that redemption will be in sterling but, under the Exchange Control Regulations in force in the United Kingdom, the Board is allowed to pay sterling in redemption of its currency ONLY to an Israel No.-3 Account of a bank.

For the convenience of holders the Board has made arrangements for the exchange of Palestine Currency Board notes and coin into Israeli currency up to September 30, 1955 inclusive, at the —

#### BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.

All holders of Palestine Currency Board notes and coin are accordingly advised to present them for exchange into local currency at the Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M. on or before the date mentioned in order to avoid inconvenience and delay when facilities for local exchange are no longer available.

### 1: RELATIONS WITH THE DIASPORA

THE TRANSFER of Jews and Jewish capital from the Diaspora to Israel is the main common task of Zionism in the Diaspora and of the State of Israel. The Jews of the Diaspora must therefore be regarded as citizens IN POCOE of the State of Israel. Though only Israel residents IN POCOE determine the formation of the Government, the laws of the State and the conduct of its affairs, — nevertheless must the Zionist World Organisation be given an appropriate legal status within the State, its own special fields of activity, and effective influence for the whole movement upon the activities of its representatives in Israel. The Zionist World Organisation is to be regarded as the representative of the Jewish People in all matters pertaining to the State of Israel. The Diaspora is to be encouraged to take an active interest in the problems of the State and to determine its standpoint in relation to them. The exploitation of the Diaspora as a mere instrument for levying contributions without any say in the spending of the money so obtained, is to be discouraged. Methods of encouraging immigration to Israel must be individually adapted to conditions in the several countries of the Diaspora at which they are aimed. We must strive for changes in Israel which will cause the attraction of the country rather than the sufferings of the Diaspora to be the stimulus for immigration.

### "BLESSINGS ARE FOUND IN MATTERS HIDDEN FROM THE EYE"

There is a blessing FOR YOU in the POPULAR LOAN DRAWINGS Buy your debentures NOW Available at all banks in Israel. Next Drawing: August 20

### OLEI EUROPA CIRCLE OF THE GENERAL ZIONISTS

Party of the Centre  
**PITHAH BRANCH**  
TONIGHT, July 10, at 8.30 at Pension Kamnitzer, Pithah Talk in German by  
**Heinrich Margulies**  
on "AMERICA AND WE" Guests welcome

### OLEI EUROPA CIRCLE OF THE GENERAL ZIONISTS

Party of the Centre  
**HAIFA BRANCH**  
TONIGHT at 8.15 Maccabi Hall, Rehov Herzl, Haifa. Talk in German by  
**Dr. JUSTUS SCHLOSS**  
**Dr. M. FELIX BRODY**  
on "BEFORE THE DECISION" Guests welcome

### GENERAL ZIONISTS — PARTY OF THE CENTRE OLEI EUROPA CIRCLE

Tonight, July 10, at 8 p.m. at the TALPIOTH CAFE, Talpioth-Jerusalem  
**OPEN MEETING**  
Talks in German by  
**Dr. EVA FERNBACH** on "Our Stand on School Problems"  
**Mr. MOSHE COHEN** on "Labour Legislation in a Modern State" Guests welcome

## OUR PROGRAMME

1: RELATIONS WITH THE DIASPORA  
THE TRANSFER of Jews and Jewish capital from the Diaspora to Israel is the main common task of Zionism in the Diaspora and of the State of Israel. The Jews of the Diaspora must therefore be regarded as citizens IN POCOE of the State of Israel. Though only Israel residents IN POCOE determine the formation of the Government, the laws of the State and the conduct of its affairs, — nevertheless must the Zionist World Organisation be given an appropriate legal status within the State, its own special fields of activity, and effective influence for the whole movement upon the activities of its representatives in Israel. The Zionist World Organisation is to be regarded as the representative of the Jewish People in all matters pertaining to the State of Israel. The Diaspora is to be encouraged to take an active interest in the problems of the State and to determine its standpoint in relation to them. The exploitation of the Diaspora as a mere instrument for levying contributions without any say in the spending of the money so obtained, is to be discouraged. Methods of encouraging immigration to Israel must be individually adapted to conditions in the several countries of the Diaspora at which they are aimed. We must strive for changes in Israel which will cause the attraction of the country rather than the sufferings of the Diaspora to be the stimulus for immigration.

### GENERAL ZIONIST ORGANIZATION CENTRE PARTY